STAUNTON.

MILITARY-GENERAL JOE JOHNSTON, &C. [Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

MARCH 7, 1877. Yesterday afternoon the new Staunton Artillery, under the command of Captain Alexander H. Fultz, made its first parade, escorted by the West Augusta Guard, under Captain William L. Bumgardner, and headed by the Stonewall Brigade band. The company is as fine-looking and soldierly set of men as can be seen anywhere. Hearing that General Joseph E. Johnston would arrive on the cars at 42 o'clock, the two companies marched to the depôt and welcomed bim. He expressed gratification at the compliment, and reviewed the line, speaking in high terms of their soldierly bearing. About dark, after the parade ended, the artillery fired a salute from a hill overlooking the city.

There were fifty-five additions to the Baptist church by the recent revival. The failing of the Charlottesville Bank catches several of our citizens for small

FLUVANNA COUNTY.

WILMINGTON, VA., March 5, 1877. Editors of Dispatch: A very distressing accident occurred within about two miles of this place to-day about 10 o'clock. A young man named Charlie Stokes loaded up his gun to shoot some birds. As soon as he finished loading it he laid it down near by him, and at the same time pushed it back from him. The hammer struck something, which caused the cap to explode, the load passing through the weatherpoarding of the partition in the house and lodging in the breast of Miss Stokes, his sister, who was standing up on one side of the room in ten feet of the gun, killing her almost instantly. She was eighteen or twenty years of age. As the gun fired she was heard to say, "Lord, have mercy on me," fell and expired in a few moments. Young men and boys, you cannot be careful enough with fire-arms. Let this be a warning to you hereafter. OBSERVER.

[special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.] The Southern Policy of the New Administration.

PROTEST AGAINST CABINET POLICY. WASHINGTON, March 6 .- This afternoon Representative Thornburg, of Tennessee, had an interview with Governor Hayes, in which he protested against the appointment of Mr. Key to the Cabinet in the name of the Republicans of East Tennessee. Governor Hayes asked him if he had any personal reasons against Mr. Key, and he in the affirmative. Governor Hayes then said he had nothing to did not propose to give them any consideration. He had selected Mr. Key, and proposed to send his name to the Senate. He had fixed upon his policy in relation to the Administration of southern affairs, and he did not propose to change it until he was satisfied that it was wrong, Mr. Key, who arrived to-day, called at the White House this afternoon and had an interview with Governor Hayes, in which he thanked him for the expression of his contidence, and formally accepted the offer of the position of Postmaster-General.

OPPOSITION TO CARL SCHURZ. selection of Carl Schurz for a Cabiet position was made by Governor Hayes of his own volition and in opposition to the wishes of several of his most intimate Mr. Schurz has already taken apartments here, and informed his friends that he expects to stay. To-day some of the opponents of Mr. Schurz saw Governor Hayes, and urged that he be not selected, but their remonstrances are understood to have been of no avail. Mr. Wheeler said to-day that the people will soon find that Governor Hayes has a will of his own, and cannot be bulldozed. Others, however, who know him as well as Mr. Wheeler,

think that he will be very much influenced AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

A very important conference was held at the White House to-night, at which were present the members of Governor Hayes's Cabinet already selected, Stanley Matthews, General Sherman, and some others.

It is understood that the principal subject under consideration was the proposed new southern policy and the protests and objections to the same which have been made by certain prominent members of the Republican party. After full consultation it was determined that there should be no deviation from that policy for the present.

General Joe Johnston, in which he alluded to the mention of his name in connection with a Cabinet position, and said that so far no formal offer on the subject had reached him. The letter was written at Richmond

REFUNDING STOLEN MONEY .- In the year 1865, J. & W. Harper & Co., of this city. desiring to speculate in oil lands, employed a man named Edgar C. Martin, of Baltimore, to go into the oil region and select suitable property for them. Martin selected some land near Pithole, and was intrusted with \$20,000 by his employers to make a payment on the proposed purchase. The firm subsequently learned that Martin had not invested their money, but had gone away from the place in company with a chambermaid employed in the hotel where he boarded. She had been a danseuse in a variety troupe that disbanded there, and was the wife of the barkeeper of the hotel. Martin left a wife and six children in Maryland. Two of the firm who had lost the \$20,000 died some time after, and in 1873, William Harper, the survivor, failed in business and removed to Forest county, where he has since lived in reduced circum-

About the 1st of February last friends of Harper in Philadelphia forwarded him a letter addressed to the old firm, and postfrom the absconding agent, E. C. Martin. He was in San Francisco, and wrote that he desired to refund the money he had taken, and would do so if he was given immunity from prosecution. Mr. Harper started for California as soon possible and met Martin. He had elegant apartments at an aristocratic boarding-house. His mistress, Mrs. Warren, was still with him, and met Mr. Harper resplendent in jewels. Martin said be had sailed at once for Peru when he absconded, and had engaged in opening silver mines in that country for a share of their product. He claimed to be worth \$2,-000,000. He was in California in business and intended to return to Peru. He paid over to Harper the sum of \$36,000; being principal and interest of the money stolen. He said he had provided for the family he left in Baltimore, and they had gone to England, where his wife's parents live.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE .- Some thirtyodd years ago a young man and young girl in Sweden united their lives in matrimony. and soon after migrated to America. Here four children were born to them, and the father and mother were "gathered home." The children were provided with homes, This was the year before Sumter was fired hered to. upon. One lad went to Minnesota, and the other went South. When the war commenced each became a soldier-one in a Minnesota regiment, the other in the Confederate army. In one of the flerce battles that took place the two brothers met and recog-nized each other. The meeting was brief, but long enough for them to immediately pledge that when the war was over they would unite, and not again separate. This they did, and settled in East Des Moines, where both are now residents, and one of

HAYES'S CABINET SELECTED AND THE NOMINATIONS REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

AN UNUSUAL COURSE TAKEN BY THE SEN-ATE-A LIVELY TIME IN THE SENATE-BAYARD MAKES A GREAT SPEECH-BLAINE'S REPLY-GRANT PRESENT-KEL A SHARP CONTEST AMONG THE REPUBLI-CANS FOR THE CONTROL OF THE PRESI-DENT-AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS IN LOUISIANA NOT TO BE INTERFERED WITH-CRIMES AND CASUALTIES, &c., &c.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.] SENATOR GROVER, OF OREGON.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- Senator Grover. of Oregon, arrived in the city this morning, and was at the bar of the Senate to be sworn in, when Senator Hamlin objected because Hipple Mitchell, who intends to try to keep him out, was absent.

DISCUSSION OF THE KELLOGG CASE." Mr. Bayard opened the discussion of the Kellogg case, showing that the decision of the Commission was only that the Constitution did not permit them to inquire whether the Returning Board was legal or not, and that they must assume it was legally constituted, and had acted according to law in counting the votes for electors. That deci-

sion, therefore, does not, in law or logic, bind any senator in passing upon the credentials of Kellogg. Mr. Bayard quoted President Hayes's remarks upon the necessity and right of selfgovernment for the southern States, and of justice to all sections and peoples. He said they are wise words, and met his ready and hearty approval. "Who shall oppose a policy which they express?" If this is to

most just, he proposed to enter that race. In Blaine's speech Bayard said he recognized the old cry for a revival of sectional animosity, and it came to him like a fire-bell

be a race of who is to be the wisest and

Biaine arraigned Bayard for partisanship n the Commission, and, sneering at his consistency, said he would not receive advice from such a source. And the Republican party could not afford to deny the right of of Louisiana except about one acre, upon Packard after upholding the right of Hayes and Wheeler. He said he had asked yesterday who dared to make any arrangement compromising the right of Packard and Chamberiain. To-day the answer came from South Carolina. He then produced do with personal misunderstandings, and a telegram from Chamberlain to Corbin, stating that Haskell had arrived at Columbia with authority from Evarts and Stanley retire his claims for the good of the nation. Chamberlain protested that he was not acting for himself, and desired Corbin to insuggestion. The telegram produced

A SENSATION IN THE SENATE, and Blaine seized the opportunity to repeat the warning of yesterday, and declared that of the military should be permitted to go with law, having judicial as well as minispression and persecution in the South he would stand up for their rights. He would not desert them at the bidding of Evarts or Matthews, or anybody else.

The galleries cheered Blaine several times, and appeared particularly pleased with this

Senator Anthony immediately rose and gave notice that he would move to have the galleries cleared if such demonstrations were repeated.

Morton reviewed the election-law of Louisiana as bearing upon the election of Kellogg, and claimed his lawful election. He made no reference to the Commission or to the title of Hayes, but charged that the Louisiana Democrats had tried to carry the State by murder and fraud, and that the Returning Board had only deprived the Democrats of the fruits of crime and mur-

KELLOGG'S CREDENTIALS REFERRED.

Bayard's resolution referring Kellogg's credentials to the Committee on Elections was agreed to (35 to 29); Hoar and Sherman voting with the extreme Republicans, and Conkling and David Davis with the Democrats. Morrill, Christiancy, and Burnside explained that they had voted "Aye" because they thought the case should be investigated.

Mitchell presented a memorial from Oregon Republicans protesting against Grover's being sworn in, on the ground that he had secured his election by bribery and corruption, and had attempted by a false certificate to Cronin to deprive the State of one of its electoral votes.

His case will probably go to the Committee on Elections, and he certainly will not be seated until some ugly things have been | ral address of President Hayes in regard to put on record about him.

The Senate went into executive session at half-past 2, and the nominations for Cabinet positions were announced, but were re- in regard to the southern States. The peace ferred without action.

THE RADICALS INCENSED AT THE CABINET NOMINATIONS.

Radical Republicans are incensed at the nominations, and swear they intend to deteat their confirmation if possible to do so. Four of them-Evarts, Devens, Schurz, and Key-were supporters of Greeley, and are considered to be very conservative in

The assignments were changed this morn ing to accommodate the views of some of tional aggression that had been heard for the Republican leaders. McCrary is dissatisfied with the War Department, and it is feared he will not adhere to his acceptance his constitutional advisers. unless assigned to the Attorney-Generalship, as was originally intended.

THERE IS A GOOD DEAL OF BAD TEMPER shown by Republicans at the perverseness of Haves in eschewing the advice of the old toral vote of Louisiana to Hayes and party leaders under whose advice Grant shaped his administration of southern affairs and made it a failure lamentable to the South

and disastrous to the Republican party. Democrats took no part in the proceeding in executive session. They await developments of the pending split in the ranks of the Republicans, and may at the opportune moment help conservative Republicans to confirm desirable appointments.

Cameron objected to the nominations, and at his suggestion they were referred. This unusual course will delay final action on but the two boys were dissatisfied with their them for several days if the rule under quarters, and vanished between two days. which the reference was made is ad-

> Morrill was the only senator who urged immediate activity. Some others indulged about it. in derisive exclamations while the names were being read.

Conkling and Cameron led the opposition to Evarts, and Grant gives assistance to

Morton in opposing Schurz. Outside the Senate politicians oppose the nominations, while the people generally approve them as a whole, because it was necesible to the states have accepted the election of Hayes of New York;

The sample question to this side of New York;

The sample question to this side of New York;

The chamber from the other to abandon the people of the United man, of Ohio;

States have accepted the election of Hayes For Secretary of War—George W. McCrary, them is a candidate for office, to be elected sary to go outside the old senatorial ruts for or defeated next Monday. This sounds considerably like a blood-and-thunder novel in one column, but it's all true. — Des Moines one column, but it's all true. — Des Moines of the Navy—R. M. Thompselferably like a blood-and-thunder novel in one column, but it's all true. — Des Moines of the Navy—R. M. Thompselferably like a blood-and-thunder novel in one column, but it's all true. — Des Moines of the Interior—Carl Schurz; is not was any sort of understanding. I asked for Secretary of the Interior—Carl Schurz; of Missouri; is not like and I ask now if there is any gentle—of Missouri; is not like and I ask now if there is any gentle—of Missouri; is not like and I ask now if there is any gentle—of Missouri; is not like and I ask now if there is any gentle—of Missouri; is not like and I ask now if there is any gentle—of Missouri; is not like and I ask now if there is any gentle—of Missouri; is not like and I ask now if there is any gentle—of Missouri; is not like and I ask now if there is any gentle—of Missouri; is not like and I ask now if there is any gentle—of Missouri; is not like and I ask now if there is any gentle—of Missouri; is not like and I ask now if there is any gentle—of Missouri; is not like and I ask now if there is any gentle—of Missouri; is not like and I ask now if there is any gentle—of Missouri; is not like and I ask now if the literation is not a like and I ask now if the like and I ask now if

NEWS OF THE WORLD. | considered a mere political adventurer, | man on this floor who stands voucher or | For Attorney-General-Charles Devens, of ter for the service.

> the War Department was made this morn- requested to read-and think it may throw ing at the request of General Sherman, who some light on the subject. I profess to be a desired that either a West-Pointer or a plain, blunt man. I do not want any civilian should control the army. Besides this, Devens preferred to be Attorney- avowed. I read this telegram, not ex-General, and a delegation in the interest of actly bearing on the Louisiana subject, mining corporations in the Pacific States but kindred to it, and possibly kindred disurged that McCrary was hostile to their in- patches are circulating in New Orleans this

publicans will wait upon the President tomorrow and recommend the appointment of Judge R. W. Hughes to the Supreme Bench in place of Judge David Davis.

GENERAL KERSHAW INTRODUCED TO PRESIDENT

HAYES. Ex-Senator Robinson presented to President Hayes General Kershaw, Judge T. J. Mackey, ex-Governor Scott, and Father J. H. Ryan, of South Carolina, to-day, who presented a letter from Hampton to the

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS IN JUNE. The present intention of the President is to convene Congress in extra session about the 1st of June.

Senator Davis uses the chair which Pixon H. Lewis filled twenty years ago. It had been carefully preserved in the room of the Committee of Commerce.

The Republican senators exhibited very ugly feeling in the executive session to-day. The Diplomatic Corps visited the President to-day.

> U. S. SENATE-Extra Session. WASHINGTON, March 7, 1876.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, who was enti-

tled to the floor, said his reasons for moving to refer the credentials of Mr. Kellogg to the Committee on Privileges and Elections were those warranted by the unbroken usages of this body, so far as he was informed, since its organization. The credentials of Mr. Kellogg did not create a prima facie case because they were signed by Stephen B. Packard, who was not Governor of Louisiana either de jure or de facto. On the contrary, the Senate must take cognizance of the public fact that Francis T. Nicholls was the Governor of the State, and had a legal Legislature acting in accord with him; that they had control of every part of the State which stood a hotel, used by Packard as a State-House. He argued that Nicholls was the only Governor of the State to-day, and his certificate was the only one the Senate of the United States could justly respect. This case was not new, but it demanded the same consideration now that it did in 1878, when the discussion was continued at such length. He argued that it was the duty of the Senate to see that the State of Louisiana was represented here by Matthews to request him (Chamberlain) to two persons, but those persons must be chosen by her lawful Legislature.

He then referred to the use of military in the South, and said there was an admission of the outgoing Administration, tardy but quire and telegraph him to-night by whose honest, that the use of military to uphold authority Matthews and Evarts made the State governments had been tried, but with no good results. He then quoted from the telegram of the late President to the effect that a government which could not maintain itself without the aid of the strong arm whoever might desert the brave and true down. He (Mr. Bayard) viewed that language as a paraphrase of the language of the Declaration of Independence, under which our people took up arms to make

[Ex-President Grant, who came into the hamber soon after the Senate met, was an attentive listener to the above remarks of Mr. Bayard.]

Continuing his argument, Mr. Bayard ommented on the legality of the Louisiana Returning Board, and spoke of the proof in regard thereto offered before the Electoral commission. He said a majority of that Commission, claiming that they were only imbued with the counting power of the two houses of Congress, held that they could not look into the charges of fraud against that Returning Board. There was in that decision a blow to his fondest hopes and belief in law. He then referred to the remarks of Mr. Edmunds in the Pinchback case in 1875, and said that Senator based ator and myself represent different his objection to Pinchback on the illegality of the Louisiana Returning Board, He then replied to the arguments of Mr.

Blaine to the effect that the decision of the Electoral Commission was binding tipon the Senate, and contended that that decision and the kindest regard for him personhad no force in law to control the action of the Senate.

Mr. Blaine asked if the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) did not satisfy him- floor that whoever else shall halt or grow self as a member of the Electoral Commission of the legality, of the competency and constitutionality of the Returning Board.

Mr. Bayard said the Senator from Vermont gave as his reason for accepting the Louisiana Returning Board his want of power to examine into its returns and composition. Continuing his argument, he said that the Commission refused to take testimony which the Senate was bound to take. terday led him with much abruptness to challenge the position of the President of the United States. The new President seemed to recognize, as at the last did his predecessor, the true condition of affairs in Louisiana.

Mr. Bayard then quoted from the inaugusouthern affairs, and said they were wise words. He (Mr. Bayard) recognized in the distressed condition of the country the need of that which the President had proclaimed of Louisiana was the peace of all, and her destruction was the destruction of all. He argued that the recognition of the Packard government and the forcible overthrow of the Nicholls government would not only shock the very souls of the people of Louisiana, but would cause a thrill in every bosom in this land. He asked for Louisiana to-day the same measure of law and justice

that he would ask for Massachusetts. Mr. Bayard again referred to the remarks of Mr. Blaine made yesterday, and said he recognized in them the same cry for secyears past. It fell upon his ear like a firebell at midnight, and he carnestly hoped it would not be heard by the President and

In conclusion he deprecated this sectional aggression, and hoped there would be an end to it now.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, argued that the same Returning Board which gave the elec-Wheeler returned a Legislature Republican in both its branches and S. B. Packard as Governor. The Legislature assembled as provided by law, and elected William P. Kellogg senator. His election was legal and valid. He, then referred to the remarks of the Senator from Delaware and to his course at the Electoral Commission, and said that the Senator as a member of the Commission never once voted with the majority of the judges on that Commission. Mr. Bayard: Oh, yes; the Senator has

not followed the facts of that case at all. Mr. Blaine: So far as the fest questions came I do not know what the little courtesies aside may have been on all the test questions known to the public. I think the to speak upon this resolution; but was not the majority of the judges.

Mr. Blaine: I except Cronin's case. I think the Senator did drop partisanship on

Cronin's case. Continuing his remarks, Mr. Blaine said: ing nominations for his Cabinet: Now, Mr. President, this is a simple ques- For Secretary of State-William M. Evarts, tion. It is a simple question to this side of

affiliating with whatever party pays the bet sponsor for that understanding? There has been put in my bands at this moment a telegram which I feel au-The change of McCrary from the Law to thorized to read-nay, which I hide-and-seek on this subject. I want positions to be clearly taken and clearly moment for the surrender and abandonment of that State. The dispatch is handed me Democratic senators held an unimportant by the gentleman now on this floor, and conference to-night. A delegation of Re- claiming to be a secator-elect from South

Mr. Blaine had the following letter read: " COLUMBIA, S. C., March 6, 1877. Hon. D. T. Corbin:

"I have just had a long interview with Haskell, who brings letters to me from Stanley Matthews and Mr. Evarts. The purport of Matthews's letter is that I ought to yield my rights for the good of the country. This is embarrassing beyond endurance. If such action is desired I want to know it authoritatively. I am not acting for myself, and I cannot assume such responsibility. Please inquire and telegraph D. H. CHAMBERLAIN." me to-night. I asked who had been doing the whisper-

ing in the corridors, and the answer comes down for the public good, as Mr. Stanley Rodgers, the private secretary to the Presi-Matthews puts it? Being a little of a partisan, differing in that respect from by all the senators to learn the names of the the senator from Delaware, I am not ready for that. I do not propose, either at by doorkeepers to the Vice-President, a the beck of Mr. Stanley Matthews or Mr. Evarts, to say that the public good requires to examine it. In a few minutes the new that the remnant of the brave men who have borne the flag and the brunt of battle in the southern States against persecutions the public good. [Loud applause.] I do not propose it. I am here to do battle with any one in my humble way who espouses that policy. I lay that gage down for any senator that stands sponsor to the suggestions of Mr. Stanley Matthews or Mr. only speak in terms of personal respect, because the late President of the United States having, like every one of the rest of us, the right to change his mind and alter his views of public policy, did not in the dispatch read by the Senator from Delaware maintain the same attitude which he

of the Department of the Gulf : Washington, January 17, 1877 .- General C. C. Augur, New Orleans, La.: It has been the policy of the Administration to take no part in the settlement of the question of the rightful government in the State of Louisiana-at least not until the conressional committees now there have made their report-but it is not proper to stand quietly by and see the State government gradually taken possession of by one of the claimants for Governor by illegal means. The Supreme Court set up by Mr. Nicholls can receive no more recognition than any other equal number of lawyers convened at the call of any other citizen of the State. A Returning Board, existing in accordance has given certificates of election to the Legislature of the State. A legal quorum of each house holding such certificates met and declared Mr. Packard Governor. Should there be a majority for the recognition of either it must be Packard. You may present a copy of this dispatch to Packard and Nicholls.

maintained in the dispatch which I shall

ceived Sunday evening at the headquarters

now read. The following dispatch was re-

[Signed] The President, it will be observed, stated. the case in January, with the facts all te-fore him, just as I have stated to-day, and he gives a very correct portraiture of the Nicholls judiciary, and highly lauded by the Senator from Delaware. The Senator from Delaware said that the few innocent remarks which I made vesterday sounded

to him like the fire-bell in the night; they seemed destined to rekindle the fires of sectional aggression. That Senschools in politics; we come from different sections; we have represented diferent ideas before the war and during the war, and since the war wholly and entirely different. While I have the greatest respect ally, I do not propose to take his advice on this question. I do propose for myself as long as I may be entrusted with a seat on this Union men of both colors, and when I cease to do that before any presence, North or South, in official bodies or before public assemblies, may my tongue cleave to the roof

of my mouth and my right hand forget its Mr. Morton followed in favor of Kellogg. The question being on the substitute of fr. Bayard for the original resolution of Mr. Blaine in the case of Kellogg it was then

The substitute is as follows : That the credentials of William Pitt Kellogg, claiming to be a senator from the State of Louisiana, do now lie upon the table until the appointmen of a Committee on Privileges and Elec tions, to whom they can be referred.

The vote in detail was as follows: Yeas .- Messrs. Bailey, Barnum, Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Burnside, Christiancy, Coke Conkling, Davis of Illinois, Davis of West Virginia, Dennis, Eaton, Garland, Gordon, Harris, Hereford, Hill, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kernan, Lamar, McCreery, McDonald, McPherson, Maxey, Morrill, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Thurman, Wallace, White, and Withers-

Nays .- Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Blaine, Bruce, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Chaffee, Conover, Dawes, Dorsey, Hamlin, Hoar, Howe, Ingalls, Kirkwood, McMillan, Mitchell, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Plumb, Rollins, Sargent, Saunders, Sharon, Sherman, Teller, Wadleigh, and Windom-

Mr. Patterson, of South Carolina, submitted a resolution that the credentials of David T. Corbin and M. C. Butler, eachclaiming a seat as senator from the State of South Carolina, lie upon the table until the committees are appointed, and that their credentials shall then be referred to the Com-

mittee on Privileges and Elections. Agreed Mr. Morton moved to go into executive Mr. Bayard requested the Senator to with draw that motion that he might offer a reso-

lution to have General John T. Morgan, senator-elect from Alabama, sworn in. Mr. Morton declined to do so. The motion for an executive session was rejected-yeas, 30; nays, 31.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Rodgers. his secretary. (Cabinet nominations.) Mr. Bayard then submitted a resolution that the credentials of John T. Morgan, senator-elect from Alabama, be taken from the table, and that he be sworn in. Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, said he desired

Senator is uniformly on the record against able to go on to-day. Several senators insisted that he should go on.
After a brief discussion Mr. Mo tive session, and it was agreed to-THE NEW CABINET.

The President to-day sent in the follow

of New York;

For Postmaster-General-David M. Key, or Tennessee. All the Cabinet nominations were refer red to a committee—an unusual course. POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY'S POSITION ON

SOUTHERN AFPAIRS. An extract from a letter written by Post master-General Key, February 16th, is as

"I am ready to do all I can to restore con idence and good government to the people of the South. This can only be done by hearty fraternization of the sections, for which I have labored.

"If, without requering of me the sacrifice of my personal or political independence, you find my name can be used for the good of the South, in your best judgment, you are at liberty to use it. "If I were to become a member of an Administration I should not feel myself at liberty to place myself in opposition to its general policy, but should feel bound to build up and strengthen it in the hearts of the people, and if the time arrived when I could not heartily cooperate with it I should resign. As matters are in the South I could be more useful to our people by an independent position, and is as I hope and I believe—the Administration will develop the broad and liberal policy toward the peo-ple of the South, I would not hesitate to in-corporate my fortunes and myself with it."

This letter was before President Hayes

merce, 25 par, 294 bid, 23% asked.

22% bid, 23% asked.

22% bid, 23% asked.

23% asked.

23% bid, 23% asked.

25 par, 39% bid; Virginia Home, 100 par, 29 bid, 98 asked; Merchants and Mechanics, 100 par, 91 asked;

26% bid, 26% bid, 28% asked. that dispatch, or for the policy that it covers? Is there any senator here who proposes to abandon the remnant that is left of the Republican party between the Potomac and the Rio Grande, and that it shall go the Senate, at 2:20 P. M. to-day by Mr. Legislation of the Senate, at 2:20 P. M. to-day by Mr. Legislation of the Senate at 2:20 P. M. to-day by Mr. Legislation, 100 par, 1 dent, the greatest anxiety was manifested appointees. The list having been delivered number of senators eagerly rushed forward Cabinet was the common talk all over the Capitol. Just after the message was delivered Mr.

unparalleled in this country shall retire for Patterson, of South Carolina, submitted a resolution to refer the credentials of David T. Corbin and M. C. Butler, each claiming a seat in the Senate from the State of South Carolina, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, when appointed; but the anxiety was so great among many senators Evarts on the question. Nor am I to on the Republican side of the chamber to be dislodged from my position by a go into executive session that there was quotation from the late President of an indisposition to consider the resolution, the United States, of whom I would It was agreed to, however, without discussion. And then Mr. Bayard submitted one to swear in John T. Morgan, senator-elect from Alabama; but Mr. Spencer took the floor to oppose it, and a motion for an executive session, at 2:30 P. M., was agreed to. When the doors were closed there was quite A LIVELY SCENE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER. Under the rule of the Senate a single obection to the present consideration of any

nomination refers it to the appropriate committee. When the first one (that of Mr. Evarts) was announced, Mr. Blaine moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Then there was an earnest discussion, in which some of the Republicans exhibited much indignation at some of the nominations, and finally it seemed to be generally acquiesced that all must be referred, and that none of them should be confirmed to-day.

Mr. Conkling demanded the reference of the nomination of Mr. Schurz to the appropriate committee, and quite a number of senators demanded reference of Mr. Key's nomination. In fact, there was more or less objection to every one of them, and there is every probability of an excited debate over them when they come before the Senate again.

The executive session conti twenty-five minutes, when the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned. After the adjournment

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS MET IN CAUCUS and fully discussed the policy to be pursued by them on the nominations-as to voting for their confirmation or rejection. From the general tenor of the debate it is believed the southern Democratic senators will use their power in the Senate to induce the Administration to refuse any recognition of Packard in Louisiana or Chamberlain in South Carolina. It is said by them that if the Administration will stand firmly on the policy of non-intervention in the affairs of those States the southern Democrats will support it to that extent. They maintain that to accomplish this through the division in the Republican ranks will be to win the victory for which they have so long contended.

As the committees of the Senate will not be appointed before Friday, the nominations cannot be considered before that day and therefore it is not likely that they will be acted on in the Senate for several days. It has been customary to confirm the nomination of persons who have been members of the Senate without the previous formality of a reference. This is done as a compliment to a brother senator, as they. from his service in the Senate, know his character without any investigation in regard thereto by a committee; but in the case of Senator Sherman to-day the custom was violated, it is said, at the suggestion of Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who demanded that his nomination be referred to he Committee on Finance.

Senators Dorsey, Spence, and Patterson are represented as having been in earnest in their opposition in secret session to Evarts, Schurz, and Key.

Louisiana.

TURBED

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE - PERSONAL - THE NICHOLLS GOVERNMENT NOT TO BE DIS-

NEW ORLEANS, March 7 .- The Republican State Central Committee have unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon ex-Governor Pinchback to resign as president of the committee and member of the National Republican Committee before March 17, to which day it adjourned.

Major E. A. Burke returned to-day from Washington. From assurances received he is satisfied that the Nicholls government will not be disturbed.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.] CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., March 7 .- General Joseph E. Johnston arrived here on Monday, and was most cordially greeted by old soldiers and friends. He left here for Staunton at 2 P. M. yesterday.

[This shows that General Johnston is not now in Washington and was not there on

LADIES BURNED TO DEATH. NEW YORK, March 7 .- John T. Hovt. rominent operator in railroad stocks, has en adjudged a voluntary bankrupt. His ominal liabilities amount to \$1,730,526. Two ladies, Mrs. Ursula Terhune (aged eventy-three) and Mrs. Eleanor Kent (aged sixty-three), were burned to death at Hack-

ensack on Monday by the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp. PUNISHED WITH DEATH. BAYOU SARA, LA., March 7 .- D. A. Weber has for the past few days been walking the streets armed with a shot-gun, and in a defiant way threatening many citizens. He was shot and instantly killed to-day as he passed the court-house. The coroner is in-

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. SUGAR-REFINERS IN TROUBLE.

DON. March 7. The Financier says

NOW, IS THE TIME, AND No. 17 purchase great bargains in 18-carat Lacles and Gentlemen's Fine Stem- and Key-Winding Watches. Hundreds of pennyweights 14-carat handsome patterns. Great sacrifices in Diamond Amethyd. Cameo. Onyx, and other Rings. Big left of fine blyer Watches, sets of fine Jaweiny: Sleeve and Bosom-Battons; and many other articles very cheap at. No. 17 horth Fourteenth street.

FINANCIAL

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE. WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1877.

MEDNESDAY, March 7, 1877.

American Gold.—104 bid, 105% asked.

State Securities.—Virginia consols, 67% bid; Virginia consols, new, 37 bid, 37% asked; Virginia consols, new, 37 bid, 37% asked; Virginia fundable, 27 bid; Virginia deferred, 6 bid; Virginia fundable, 27 bid; Virginia deferred, 6 bid; Virginia fundable, 27 bid; Virginia deferred, 8 bid; Securities.—Richmond city 68, 115% bid, 116% sked; Richmond city 68, 37 bid, 98 asked; Petersburg city 68, 86 bid, 99 asked; Petersburg city 68, 86 bid, 99 asked; Petersburg city 68, 96 bid, 90 asked; Petersburg city 68, 90 bid; Virginia Central Railroad forth mortgage 68. J. and J., 90 bid; Virginia Central Railroad fourth mortgage 69, J. and J., 90 asked; Virginia Central Railroad fourth mortgage 68, J. and J., 85 asked; Virginia and Termessee Railroad second mortgage 68, J. and J., 94% bid; Virginia and Termessee Railroad second mortgage 68, J. and J., 94% bid; Virginia and Termessee Railroad second mortgage 68, J. and J., 94% bid; Virginia and Termessee Railroad second mortgage 68, J. and J., 94% bid; Virginia and Termessee Railroad second mortgage 68, J. and J., 94% bid; Virginia and Termessee Railroad second mortgage 68, J. and J., 94% bid; Virginia and Termessee Railroad second mortgage 68, J. and J., 94% bid; Virginia city of the properties of the prop gage 7.4, J. and J., 94 bid; Richmond and Danville Railroad consolidated 6.8, M. and N., 73 bid; Piedmont Railroad first mortgage 8.8, A. and O. 88 bid, 92 asked; Atlanta and Elektriond Kir-Line first mortgage 8's, J. and J., 52's asked.

Raitroad Stocks—Chesapeake and Ohlo Railroad, 100 par, 3 asked; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Hallroad argent by the Stocks of the St

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, March 7.—Gold opened at 105%. New York, March 7.—Gold opinicular 100%.

No o n.—Stocks active and better prices. Money,
2½ per cent. Gold, 105½. Exchange—Long, 484½;
short, 486. State bonds quiet and steady at nominal prices. Governments dull but steady.

Evening.—Money easy at 2@2½ per cent. Sterling firm at 484½. Gold irregular at 105¼@105%.
Governments dull and strong; new 5's, 110%. States

BALTIMORE. March 7.-Virginia 6's, deferred, 6; onsolidated, 67; second series, 37%. North Caroconsolidated, 67; second seri lina 6's, old, 15. Bid to-day.

COMMERCIAL.

CORN AND FLOUR EXCHANGE. RICHMOND, March 7, 1877. OFFERINGS. WHEAT.—White, 44 bushels. Red, 398 bushels CORN.—White, 184 bushels.
OATS.—1,552 bushels.

CLOVER SEED. -28 bushels. SALES. WHEAT.—White. 12 bushels at \$1.05; 32 bushels very good at \$1.58—total, 44 bushels. Red. 12 bushels common at \$1.35; 48 bushels very good at \$1.57; 24 bushels at \$1.30; 10 bushels on private terms; 14 bushels at \$1.30; 10 bushels at \$1.20— CORN.—White. 102 bushels very good at 51c. . . OATS.—100 bushels prime spring at 38c.; 50 bushels very good at 37c.—total, 150 bushels.

RE-EXHIBITED. OATS .- 400 bushels. Flour.

RICHMOND TOBACCO EXCHANGE WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1877. to-day comprised 200 hogsheads, 22 derces, and 12 boxes. The offerings at auction on Change were 101 packages; of which number 40 were taken in, and the remainder sold at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$45.

RICHMOND MARKETS. WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1877. Conntry Produce.

Apples: Small, \$1.50@\$2; large, \$2@\$2.50 } barrel.

Beeswax: 28c. 3 lb.

Butter: Prime to choice yellow, 22@23c.; fair to good, 15@20c.

Corn Meul: 52@55c. 3 bushel for country.

Corn Meul: 52@55c. 3 lb.; peaches. Dried Fruit: Apples, 3005c. of 15.; peacles, celed, 10@14c.; unpecled, 5@7c.; cherries, 110 Eggs: In barrels, 11c. 3 dozen; in crates, 11@

Hay: Virginia timothy, 70(\$80c.; clover, 50@60c.

Oats: Baled.55@60c.
Potatoes: trish, new. B barrel, \$3.75@\$4.
Poultry: Dressed turkeys. 8@10c.; ducks, 11@13c. B fb.
Pork: Dressed. \$7.25@\$7.75.
Lard: Country, 10@11c.
Rye: 60@65c. B bushel.
Sumae: 75c.@\$1.25, according to quality.
Baled Straw: 40@45c.
Tallow: 7c. B fb. Tallow: 7c. 3 h. Wool: Washed, 25@32c.: unwashed, 15@22c. Seeds. Clover, \$10.25@\$10.50: timorby, \$2.25\$3.50; orchard grass, \$2@2.25; herds grass

Cement, Lime, Plaster. &c. Cement: Rosendalc, \$1.65@\$1.75 Pbarrel; James River, \$1.65@\$1.75. Lime: Agricultural, 10c. P bushel Virginia, Indian Rock, \$1.10; Rockland, \$1,10@\$1,25, accord-

ing to quantity.

Piaster: Lump, \$4@\$4.25; ground, \$7.50@\$8, cellvered; calcined plaster, \$2@\$2.25. Dry Goods. on Sheetings and Shirtings! 1-4 Marches

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings! 4-4 Marchester, 63c.; 3 Manchester, 63c.; 3 Manchester, 63c.; 3 James River, 63c.; 3 James River, 63c.; 4 James River, 63c.; 4 James River, 63c.; 4 James River, 53c.; 4-4 Grantteville, 8c.; 4 Graniteville, 7c.; 4-4 Rockbridge; 7c.; 3 Rockbridge; 7c.; 4 Rockbridge; 7c.; 4 Rockbridge; 7c.; 4 D. Conestoga, 7c.; 10-3 Peperill, 27%c.; 10-4 City 25c. Cotton-varns, 81.

Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings: 4-4 Wamsutta, 13c.; 4-4 Masonville, 11%c.; 4-4 Rockdale, 10c.; 4-4 Home, 10%c.; 4-4 Oneida, 10c.; 4-4 Avondule, 9c.; 4-4 Social, 8c.; 4-4 Amoskeag, 9%c.; Whitestone, 9%c.; 7 Barnskey, 6%c.; 7 Red Dog, 6c.; 8. % Scituate, 7c.; Methuan, 5%c.; Peterborough, 5%c.; 10-4 Waltham, 30c.; 10-4 City Mills, 25%c. ion Drills: Petersburg. 7%c.; Graniteelle, Brown Drille: Petersburg. 72c.; Graniteelle, 83c.; Rockbridge, 9c.
Corset Jeans: Pavonia, 9c.; Amoskeag, 10c.; Hallowell, 10c.
Denims: Harlem, 122c.: Boston Steam, Mills. 9c.
Prints: American, 72c.: Allens, 74c.; Richmond, 72c.; Sprague, 7c4.; Manchester, 72c.; Washington, 74c.; Hamilton, 74c.; Merrimaek, 73c.; Maliory, 7c.; Oriental, Pacific, 72c.; Arnold, 72c.; Amoskeag, 7c.; Wamsutta, 6c.
Cambrics: Ricc, 7c.: English, 6c.

Drugs, Dyestuffs, Oils, &c. Alcohol: \$2.75 & gallon Concentrated Lye: \$5.75 % case of four dozen

Concentrated Lye: \$5.70 % Case of four boxen
Copperas: 3c.
Cochineat: \$13 lb.
Extract of Logwood: 18c.
Indigo: \$1.
Madder: 12/c:
Oils: Linseed. 80c.: machine, \$1@\$1.75; sperm,
\$2.25: whale, 82e.; straits, 50@55c.; Labrador-cod
oil. 65@70c.: lard, \$1.10; sweet, \$6 % dozen;
best salad, \$9.50: castor, \$1.40 % collon: Virginis
libricating, 30@50c.; serosene, 18c. % gallon.

Race Ginger: 14c. Race Ginger: 14c. Roots: Ginseng, 90c.; seneca, without top, 35@ Soda: Sal., 23@3c., in kegs; English soda, Gc. Spirits Turpentine: 50c.

Hides, Leather, &c. Hides: Green. 4@5c.; dry saited, 12@13c.; dry fint. 14@16c.; wet saited. 7@8c.; wet saited callskins, \$1.15@\$1.35.

Leather: Sole leather. oak. 33@40c.; sole leather. hemlock, 21@28c.; country upper. 25@45c.; city fluish, 18@22c. \$foot; kip, 40c.@\$1 & h.; narness, country. 25@30; city fluish, 32@38c. \$h.; calrskins, French. \$1.25@\$2.25 & h.; rough skirting, 20@28c.

Iron. Steel. Nails, &c.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c. @2 5-10c. 7 ib.; English and American sheet, 4@ 5½c.; Sweies, hammered, 63@7c.; hoop, 4@6c. Pig-fron; Virginia coal-blast charcoal, \$27@833; warm-blast charcoal, \$24@\$28; Pennsylvofia an-thractee, \$22@\$26; West Virgioia coke, \$22@\$24. Horseshoes: \$5 per keg.

Huleshoes: \$6 per keg.

Natis: Old Dominion. \$2.05 per keg for standardhat is: ton-penny: when 200 kegs are purchased is
a month. 10c. per keg deduction is allowed; other

sizes extra. plough-Gastings: Wholessle, 1@4%c.; retail, 52@6c. Ath.

Rope: Manilla. best. 16@18c.: jute. 9%c.

Rags: Mixed cotton, 2%c.; white, 4a; woollen

Foreign Fruits and Candy. Candy: 15c. B D. Lewons: Messina. \$5 B box. Oranges: \$4@\$4.50B box. Genceries, &c.

Bason; Shoulders, Sc.; clear rib-sides, 16%@10%c. ribbed, 10%c.; Virginia shoulders, 18%@10%c. virginia hog-round, 13c.; Virginia hams, harge 19%6, 13c. small 14%c.; plain hams, 14c.; canvased hams, 16%c. Buckets; Painted, two hoops, 62; thuse hoops,

London, March 7.—The Financier says:

"It was rumored yesterday that a large provincial firm of sugar-refiners was in discipling the liabilities of the firm are \$3,500,000."

"It was rumored yesterday that a large provincial firm of sugar-refiners was in discipling to the firm are \$3,500,000."

"It was rumored yesterday that a large provincial firm of sugar-refiners was in discipling to the firm are \$3,500,000."

"It was rumored yesterday that a large \$4. North Carolina ros. none. in market provincial firm of sugar-refiners was in discipling to the firm are \$4.500,000."

"It was rumored yesterday that a large \$4. North Carolina ros. none. in market provincial firm of sugar-refiners was in discrete. As market was \$1.000. The was a provincial firm of sugar-refiners. Sugar-refiners. 20, 1 and 1 a

Licorice.

Liquors, Wines, &c. Ale: Scotch, best brands, pints \$2@\$2.15

dozen, sold.

Brandies: Domestie. \$1.25@\$2: fruit. \$1.35@\$1.50; apple, new., \$1.85@\$2.25; old. \$2.25 @\$3.50; apple, new., \$1.85@\$2.25; old. \$2.25 @\$3.50.

Rue Whiskeus: Medium. \$1.50@\$3: pure old. \$2 @\$4: Virginia mountain, new. \$2@\$2.50; old. \$2.50@\$3.50 and upwards.

Gin: Domestie. \$1.25@\$2: imported. \$8 \$ case.

New England Rum: \$1.60.

Rectified Whiskeys: Market steady; proof.
\$1.25

Lumber: White oak, \$126\$15 \$1.000: Westerd Iridala popiar, \$12.50@\$25 \$1.000; white pine, 20@\$75 \$1.000 yellow pine boards, \$10@\$14; ist. \$12@\$15, according to lengths. Shingledine. \$2.50@\$5: cypress six-inch. \$7.50@\$1281.000. Laths—Spiii; \$1.50; sawed, \$2.25@\$2.54 daves: Whiskey-birrel timber green. \$18@\$20 \$00; scasoned. \$20@\$25 \$ 1.000. Flour-barrel ber, \$6@\$7.50 \$ 1.000. Flour-barrel poles, \$7; hogshead-hoops, no demand; hickory-hoops.

Mill-Feed. Shipstuff: 40@45c. 7 Dushel Brownstuff: 25@30c. 7 Dushel. Shorts: 18c. 7 Dushet.

Wheat Bran: 20c. 3 bushel. Corn Bran: 18c. per bushel. Powder, Shot, &c.

mixed western and State, 386520. Conee and sugar nominally unchanged. Molasets, Refaining grades quiet and firm; other kinds quiet, and unchanged. Rice unchanged and in moderate demand. Tallow firmer at 7%0715-16c. Rosin firmer at \$2.05@\$2.16. Turpentine firmer at 40%041c. Pork heavy and decidedly lower; new mess, \$15.35. Lard decidedly lower; prime steam, \$9.85@\$9.95. Whiskey a shade firmer at \$1.11. Freights a shade firmer.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Flour inactive and heavy, and nominally unchanged. Wheat moderately active and firmer; Pennsylvania red, \$1.53@\$1.56; Maryland red, prime, \$1.55@\$1.56; amber, \$1.57; white, \$1.45@\$1.55. Southern corn steady and demand good; western quiet and steady; southern white, \$1.652c.; yellow, \$2c. Oats duli and steady. Bye nominal, Provisions quiet and heavy. Porkness, \$16.50. Bacon—Shonlders, 7@7%c.; clear ribs, 9%c. Lard—Refined, 10%@11c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at \$1.09%. Sugar quiet and easier at 11%c.

tter quiet and unchanged. Hogs quiet; pack. \$5.55@\$5.75; receipts, 700 head; shipments LOUISVILLE.

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS. March 7.—Flour firm, scarce, and wanted: superfine, \$5.50: extra. \$5.75@\$6.75. Wheat—No. 2 red fall, \$1.45; No. 3 red fall, \$1.41. @\$1.42. Corn easier; No. 2 inlacd, 35@36c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 33%@34%c. Ryc easter at 62%@63c. Barley and whiskey unchanged. Pork easier; small lots at \$15. Lard dull and nominally 9%c. Bulk-meats dull; clear rib-sides. 7%c; ; clear sides. Sc. Bacon dut at \$6.12%, \$8.70@\$8.87%, and \$9.12%@\$9.15 for shoulders, clear rib, and clear sides. Hors firmer; bacon, \$5.25@\$5.45. Cattle steady and in fair demand.

BALTIMORE LIVE-STOCK. MARKET. quality, 4½@5½c.; medium or good fair quality, 4½@5½c.; medium or good fair quality, 3½@4½c.; ordinary thin steers, oxen, and cows, 3½c.; most sales at 4@5c.; receipts, 1,238 head; sales, 1,021 head. Hogs have been dull and prices are fully ½c. lower: range, 7@8½c.; receipts, 4.466 head. Sheep have been dull at unchanged rates; range, 4½@6½c.; receipts, 2,052 head.

ARRIVED. Steamer Eliza Hancox, Gifford, Norfolk, mer-bandise and passengers, L. B. Tatum, agent. Schooner L. A. Danenhower, Grace, Salem, Mass., ce, Smith & Daley, Schooner Nellic, Brannock, Baltimore, grain, the Haxall-Cronshaw Company. Schooner Lille, Mills, Buttimore, grain, Dunlop &

dria, grain, the Haxall-Crenshaw Company, Schooner Mary Augusta, Wroten, Ballimore, tiles John Bowers & Co. SkileB:

From New York February 23d, brig Glance (Br.), Brennels, to load for Santos. From Liverpool February 2d, bark Trafk (Non), acobsen. From Liverpool February 2d, bark Woye (Nor.) From Liverpool February 15th, bark Ruth Einis-From Liverpool January 22d, bark Tarpelan (Br.), From Liverpool February 6th, bark Sulitzelms (Buss.), Ullenass.
From Philadelphia February 27th, schooner John A. Curtis, Quillen.
From Philadelphia February 27th, schooner Star-From Rockland February — schooner Bengal From Boston March 3d, schooner Dexter Clark, From Rockland February 24th, schooler Convoy,

Schooners Sallie Coursey, Brannin; Thomas Van Silder, Van Gilder; Hattle E. Giles, Brannon; Hat-ie Coombs, Bishop; Sarah Cullen, Anderson; and John P. Kelsey, Steelman; from Richmond at New

By Telegraph i part and and NEW YORK, March 7.—Arrived out: Steamers Flying Foam, Blackwall, Alexander, Alice Cooper, Gascendt, Hoosick, McGlivey, Alf, Busy Bee, Inca, Henry Pelham, Annie M. Law, Arno Scholdo, Gree-ly Flinn, Brilliant, Siberia, Opta, Canada, Costallia, NORFOLK, MARCH 7.—The Russian correcte Ask-old, which left Port Royal last Sunday, arrived here this morning and saluted Admiral Boutakoff's dag-after which salutts were exchanged with the United States receiving-ship Franklin.

The sloop-of-war Ranger has been ordered to New York for repairs, and will salt for that port to-mor-rew morning.

PROPOSALS. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, LEE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, (Incorporated January 25, 1871,) RICHMOUD, VA., March 3, 1877. MODELS, DRAWINGS, AND DESIGNS will be received at this office up to the hour moon on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 877, for a COLOSSAL EQUESTRIAN STATUE.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, to be excelled on the capitol Square at Richmond, ka.

Competitors will present their own designs for atternance of the capitol square and pedestal, accompanied by estimates of the time.

Eroams: Two strings, \$1.75@\$2; three strings, 52.35 four strings, \$3.75@\$2; three strings, 53.6\$3.50 four strings, \$3.75@\$2; three strings, 53.6\$3.50 four strings, \$3.75@\$4.60.

22c.; good to prime, 22x@23c.; laguayra, 23% (22c.; good to prime, 22x@23c.; laguayra, 23% (22c.; daya, 33.335c.

Candles: Adamanine candles. 17@17%c.; \$100

16.216c.; half-boxes, 13c.; tallow, 14c.

Cheage: Prime cutting, 15.215c.; horthern and western prime cutting, 15.215c.; horthern and western prime cutting, 14c.; common, 10@12c.; land the stimates on the third Monday in Septimeliah dairy, 18.220c. Pinenpois, 25c.

Rice: Carolina, 7c.; Rangood, 3c.

Pish: Herrings—North Carolina No. 1 cut. \$7.50; Any further information which may be careful for a common strings. \$3.75@\$ for the Board.

The models will not be snoovered; nor the ings exhibited until the first Monday in Septiment of the proposals, in their discretion, videns and proposals, in their discretion, will be estimates on the third Monday in Septiment of the common strings of the com ents excepted. The Board, reserving to itself full liberty to reject wind all proposals, in their discretion, will ope By direction of the Board of Managers, ma 7-61* S. BASSETT PRENCH, Se

DESTON-WORK.-BUOTS

NEW YORK. NEW YORK, March 7.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands; 12 7-16c.; middling Orleans, 12 9-16c.; sales; 547 bales; consolidated net receipts, 26,912 bales; exports—to Great Brithin, 28,463 bales; France, 6,828 bales; continent, 1,105 bales. Flour in buyers' favor; only a limited trade reported, mainly for home use; closed dail, and prices unchanged; continent days quiet, heavy, and analysis.

CINCINNATI. March 7.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower to sell; red held at \$1.40@\$1.50. Corn dull at 40@\$12v' Oals dull at 36@\$40c. Rye dull and lower at 74c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork dull at \$14.75 asked. Lard steady; steam. 9%c.; kettle, 10%10%c.; short ribs, 7%c.; short clear sides held at 8%c. Racon dull; shoulders, 5%c.; short ribs, 7%c.; clear sides, 9%c. Whiskey steady and in fair demand at \$1.05. Butter quiet and unchanged. Hors quiet; pack-

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady: red, \$1.48; amber \$1.50; white, \$1.50@\$1.55. Corn dull and unchanged. Rve steady and firm at 75c. Oats in good demand; white, 40c.; mixed, 36c. Pork quiet at \$15.50. Bulk-meats unsettled at 5½, 8½, and 8½c. for shoulders, elear rib, and clear sites. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured hams, 11½@12%c. Lard quiet, but firm; tierce, 11c.; keg, 12c. Whistey firmer at \$1.06.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE ...

PORT OF RICHMOND, MARCH 7, 1877. Schooner Thomas J. Seward, Patterson, Alexan.

Steamer Dedance, Shropshire, Baltimore, mer-handise and passengers, L. F. Tatama agent. Schooner S. W. Bunnel, Buanel, New York, coal. Schooner J. W. Schooner Jamestown, Hazleton, New York, canno Schooner Jamestown, Hazleton, New York, canno CLEARED FOR THIS PORT.

From Rockland February 24th, schooner J. C. Crafts, Greeley.
From New York March 3d, schooner E. K. Wilson, Cropper.
From New York March 3d, schooner Paul and

ow morning.

The United States sloop-of-war Alliance dropped lown to Hampton Roads this evening, and will proceed to sea to-morrow. She goes to the Meatherra-

TO CONTRACTORS—Pursuant to an screen of the City Council of Manchester, SEALED PRUPOSALS for the REPAIRS to the STONE DAM above the headgates will be received by W. R. Wristoria, chalman of the Water Council Day W. R. Wristoria, chalman of the Water Council Day of the Council Day of